DECEMBER, 1788. THE NUMB. 3053.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1788.

To be SOLD, by RETAIL,

By JOHN WOODS,

The corner of Front and Lombard-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

OLD Jamaica ſpirits,
Old brandy,
Weſt-India and country rum,
Wines of different ſorts,
Loaf and lump ſugar,
Muſcovado & Spaniſh white do.
Coffee and chocolate,
Hyſon, ſouchong & bohea teas,
Pepper, and ſundry ſpices,
Starch, indigo, ſoap & candles,
Cotton, and cotton wick for lamps,
Raiſins and currants,
Sieves of different ſorts,
Bruſhes of different ſorts & ſizes,
Knives and forks,
Claſp and pen-knives,
Tin coffee-pots, and ſundry tin-ware,
Bellows, coffee-mills,
Shovels and ſpades,
Flat-irons, gridirons and frying-pans,
Bake-ovens and bake irons of various ſizes,
Iron pots and kettles of different ſorts,
An aſſortment of nails & ſprigs,
Flaſks of ſweet oil, vinegar,
Rice, barley and oatmeal,
An aſſortment of queens ware,
Some glaſs ware, &c. &c.

N. B. Maſters of veſſels, and others, may have their ſea ſtores put up on the ſhorteſt notice.

Philadelphia, November 20, 1788.

ALL perſons indebted to the late partnerſhip of SHARP and WILLIAM DELANY are requeſted to pay the ſubſcriber their reſpective balances; and all perſons to whom ſaid partnerſhip remain indebted, are deſired to call for payment. SHARP DELANY.

In order to cloſe the accounts of ſaid partnerſhip, a conſiderable quantity of Capital Drugs will be diſpoſed of for caſh, approved notes, or the uſual credit, on as low terms as ſuch goods can be imported.

The aſſortment conſiſts of Bark, Jallap, Cream of Tartar, Opium, Quickſilver, Camphor, Gum Arabic, Galls, and a variety of ſuch drugs as are now in uſe.

WAS exchanged at Mrs. Withy's, by her ſervant, a pair of common leather coloured SADDLE BAGS, with a brass lock, on Tueſday night, the 25th inſtant. The perſon having the ſame is requeſted to return them to Mrs. *Withy*, or to Mr. *Iſrael Iſrael*, at the Cloſe Keys, Philadelphia, and receive his own, with the contents. †

A MISTAKE.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, of the firſt quality, lying on Bull-ſkin run, Berkeley county, Virginia, containing 850 acres, whereon is a ſtone dwelling-houſe, of ſufficient ſize for the accommodation of a large family, a ſtone ſtable with ten ſtalls, dairy, kitchen, ſpring-houſe, and clerk's-office, of the ſame materials, a large log barn, corn-houſes, and other outhouſes, all in good repair: About 350 acres of the above is cleared, a good proportion of which is quite freſh, the whole well encloſed, and in good heart. There is alſo a quantity of rich marſh, which, with very little labor, may be converted into valuable meadow. There are ſeveral very fine ſprings, and a ſtream running thrugh the land of conſiderable ſize. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be informed of the terms, on applying to *William Kerlin*, in Cheſter, near Philadelphia, who has ſeen the land, or to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

ROBERT BAYLOR.

N. B. It may be neceſſary to obſerve that we are very convenient to churches, meeting-houſes and merchant-mills, about 18 miles below Winchester.

Philadelphia, November 24, 1788.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Jacob Weiſs, late of this city, deceaſed, on bond, note or book-debt, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to the ſubſcribers,

REBECCA WEISS, Executrix,
JOHN WOOD, Executor.

Newtown, November 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public auction or vendue, held at the Court-houſe in Newtown, on Wedneſday, the 10th of next month (December) at noon, a certain meſſuage and tract of 155 acres of land; ſituate in Falls townſhip, Bucks county; bounded by lands of Samuel Pleaſants, Thomas Riche, Eſquire, and others. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Jonathan Milnor, by JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

November 17, 1788.

CAME to the plantation of the Subſcriber, in Hatfield townſhip, Montgomery county, about the middle of September laſt, A Stray Brindle Bull CALF, with a white face, breaſt and belly. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS.

TAKEN up trespaſſing, near the three mile ſtone, on the road leading to Gray's ferry, on the fourth inſt. a ſmall bay MARE, with her mane and tail cloſe out, and ſhod before. Whoever has loſt the ſame, may hear of her, by applying to

WILLIAM RUSH, *in Race-ſtreet.*

Philad. Nov. 20, 1788.

Northampton town, November 4, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 16th day of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court houſe, in Eaſton, two tracts of land ſituate in the townſhip of Mount-Bethel, the one tract is bounded by land of Alexander Miller, jun. Widow Miller and others; the other of the ſaid tracts is bounded by the tract aforementioned, and land of Alexander Galbreth. The one tract containing 138 acres, and the uſual allowance, the other tract containing 26 acres and three quarters of an acre, with the uſual allowance: Taken in execution as late the eſtate of Cadwalader Morris, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, Nov. 4, 1788.

I GIVE this public notice to forewarn all perſons not to truſt my wife Mary Ramſey, on my account, as I ſhall not pay any debts of her contracting from this date.

† BENJAMIN RAMSEY.

CANNON STOVE,

A very large one, ſuitable for a Church or School-houſe,

FOR SALE, BY

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his ſtore in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet. Alſo,

AN aſſortment of boxes of window glaſs, 8 by 10, high and low priced,
Double and ſingle rolled Engliſh ſheet iron,
Great variety of ſheet braſs,
Fine and coarſe gunpowder in quarter-caſks,
Bar-iron by the ton,
Boxes of Dreſden china tea-cups and ſaucers,
German ſtraw-knives,
Dutch ſcythes of different ſizes,
Meylander whetſtones,
Fine and coarſe braſs wire,
Watch-chryſtals,
Fuſee chains, pendants and hands,
German looking-glaſſes,
Pewter table and tea-ſpoons,
Leghorn hats,
Silk and linen handkerchiefs,
Temple ſpectacles,
Shoemakers knives,
Double ſcrew gimblets,
Shoe buckles,
Sleeve buttons, &c. &c.

6 w.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from Hull, London, Liverpool, Briſtol and Amſterdam, and now for ſale, by

John & James Oldden,

In Second-ſtreet, eight doors below Market-ſtreet.

SHALLOONS, Rattinets,
Durants, Callimancoes,
Moreens, Halfthicks,
Plains, Broad-cloths,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Printed Linen and check ditto,
Sewing Silk,
White Sarſnets and Shawls,
Cotton and Linen Checks,
Hair and Worſted Pluſhes,
Haerlem Stripes,
Ditto, Laces from No. 0, to 10,
Scotch Oznabrigs,
Fine Bobbins and Tapes No. 13 and 25
A large aſſortment of Looking-glaſſes,
Tin in Boxes, No. 1 and 2,
Copper in Sheets and Bottoms,
Bar and Pig Lead,
8 by 10 & 7 by 9 Window glaſs,
Pins & White-chapel Needles,
Red Lead, Yellow Oaker,
White Lead, dry and ground in Oil,
Litharge and Patent Yellow,
Crowley's Steel,
Ruſſia Hog's Briſtles,
Common and ¼ grain Scotch Carpets,
Ditto, ⅜d, ⅝ths, ¾ths & yard wide Carpeting,
London and Briſtol Pewter, &c.

They have likewiſe to let on a reaſonable rent, for one or more years, a large vacant lot of ground, the north ſide of Market above Seventh-ſtreet, and adjoining the dwelling of Herbſt and Lex. The lot is 26 feet on Market and 46 feet on Zane-ſtreet, being in depth 356 feet. 6w.

November 11, 1788.

Lately IMPORTED, and for SALE by

Hewes and *Anthony*,

At their STORE, the north ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet Wharf,

A Quantity of excellent North-ſide Jamaica ſpirit,
Moláſſes and New-England rum,
Connecticut pork and Iriſh beef,
150 barrels choice *Boſton* beef,
A quantity of tallow in barrels,
Beſt picked Mackarel and common ditto,
Salmon, ſhad and herring,
Codfiſh in hogſheads, ſpermaceti oil,
Common whale and tanner's ditto,
Spermaceti candles, and chocolate, in boxes,
A few bags new hops, and 18 bales of cotton,
Iron tea kettles and New-England tow linen,
Coarſe and fine Liverpool ſalt,
70 barrels roſin, &c. &c.

Nov 3. 6. w.

To be Sold by public Sale,

On THURSDAY, the 4th day of December next,

A PLANTATION or Tract of Land, ſituate in Radnor townſhip, Cheſter county, 14 miles from Philadelphia, late the eſtate of John Thomas, deceaſed, containing 69 acres of good land, a good ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, a good kitchen adjoining it, with a ſtream of water running by the door, a large ſtone barn and ſtables, a ſpring and ſtone ſpring-houſe, a ſufficient quantity of woodland, 12 acres of good watered meadow, a large ſtream of water running through it, a good bearing orchard, the ſoil is of a good quality; the conditions will be made known by the legatees of ſaid eſtate. The ſale to begin at 12 o'clock.

Likewiſe to be ſold by public ſale, on Thurſday, the 11th of December next, a plantation or tract of land, ſituate in Uchland townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 200 acres of land, about one half of which is cleared, the other well timbered, a good dwelling houſe and a good log barn and ſtabling, a never failing ſpring and ſpring houſe, 12 acres of good watered meadow, and more may be made at a ſmall expence, two bearing orchards, one is of the beſt grafted fruit, it lays within half a mile of two lime kilns, and 29 miles from Philadelphia. The titles indiſputable; the terms will be made known at the day of ſale, on the premiſes, by the ſaid legatees. The ſale to begin at 12 o'clock. †

To be rented, for a Term of Years,

SUNDRY Lots in the city of Philadelphia, and parcels of Land near the ſame, viz. 1. A city ſquare, bounded eaſtward and weſtward by 7th and 8th ſtreets, and northward and ſouthward by Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, (ſave a ſmall part thereof at the north-eaſt corner) now in the tenure of William Eckhart, his term expires March next. 2. A large lot on the ſouth-ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet, at the diſtance of about 10 feet from the eaſt wall of General Dickinſon's houſe to Sixth-ſtreet, extending from the ſaid Cheſnut-ſtreet, northward, to a 36 feet wide ſtreet. 3. Forty acres of land on Waſſahickon road, adjoining Stanley's graſs grounds, now in the tenure of John Manderfield, his leaſe will expire next ſpring. 4. Three hundred acres of land, lying in the Fork of, or between two croſs-roads, from Germantown road to Frankford road, oppoſite, on one ſide, the Widow Lawrence's, and on the other, to Conrad Heſter's, and adjoining Godfrey Twelve's land; lately in the tenure of Daniel Levan, who is gone off. For terms, apply to LEWIS WEISS, in Arch-ſtreet, or to CHARLES JARVIS, in Second-ſtreet.

Juſt Publiſhed, price 5*ſ.*

And to be ſold by *James Adams & Sons*, in Wilmington; and by *Hall & Sellers, Bradford, Dunlap & Claypoole, Bailey, Seddon, and Dobſon*, bookſellers, in Philadelphia,

SERMONS, &c.

1. On the diviſions among chriſtians. 2. On the neceſſity of regeneration to future happineſs. 3. The ſcripture doctrine of election. 4. Extract of a letter from Mr. Whitefield to Mr. Weſley. 5. An addreſs to the Deiſts.

By *Henry Paſtillo*, A. M. of Granville, North-Carolina.

In neceſſariis unitas; in non-neceſſariis libertas; in omnibus charitas. ANON.

Alſo, *by the ſame Author, price* 1*ſ.*

THE PLAIN

Planter and Farmer's Family Aſſiſtant:

Containing an *addreſs* to huſbands and wives, children and ſervants; with three *catechiſms*, for children, youths and negroes.

PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

By ISAAC COLLINS, in Trenton,

The HOLY BIBLE,

Containing the OLD *and* NEW TESTAMENT; *With the* APOCRYPHA *and* MARGINAL NOTES.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted, page for page, with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An Index will be added; and alſo the ſcripture meaſures, weights and coins.

II. The price to ſubſcribers for the volume, well bound, Four Spaniſh Dollars; One Dollar to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder on the delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to preſs as ſoon as three thouſand copies ſhall be ſubſcribed for, and to be finiſhed without delay.

The Editor has been encouraged, by a number of reſpectable characters, to offer the above propoſals to the public, under a conviction that a handſome American edition of the Bible, in quart, will, at this time, be both ſeaſonable and acceptable, as no part of the money will go out of the country.

This conſideration, it is hoped, will be an inducement to ſubſcribe, and of courſe promote the more frequent reading of this moſt invaluable book in private families. He therefore wiſhes to attract the attention, and obtain the countenance, of people of all denominations; not doubting but that, in the execution of the work, he will be able to give ample ſatisfaction, both as to its accuracy and neatneſs.

Subſcriptions will be received by HUGH GAINE and EDWARD PRIOR, *New-York*; by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK and WILLIAM YOUNG, *Philadelphia*; by TOWNSEND & PATTON, *Baltimore*; and by the EDITOR in *Trenton*.

It is requeſted, that the leading characters of all the different denominations of chriſtians in the United States, who may feel diſpoſed to promote this undertaking, will, as early as may be, grant their aſſiſtance in procuring ſubſcriptions—and that the ſeveral Printers of news-papers in the union will be pleaſed to inſert the above propoſals in their papers.

To all whom it may concern.

Mr. Iſaac Collins has, for many years laſt paſt, been, and ſtill is, Printer to the ſtate of New Jerſey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to ſee his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctneſs of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to buſineſs.

Trenton, 11th Sept. 1788. *WIL. LIVINGSTON.*

ROBERT WOOD,

In FIFTH-STREET, near the NEW-GAOL, PHILADELPHIA,

Still continues to MAKE

Parchment of the beſt quality;

Which Stationers, Conveyancers and others, may be ſupplied with on reaſonable terms.

Auguſt 29. 1788. 4w

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Mount Bethel townſhip, Northampton county, Pennſylvania, about the beginning of July laſt, two neiſſer CALVES, ſuppoſed to be yearlings paſt, the one a dark red, with both ears ſlit; the other red, with a white face and tail. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

November 10, 1788. † GEORGE MARKS.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 215 acres of land and 24 acres of bank meadow, likewiſe 7 acres of ſwamp meadow, and much more may be made, with a good dwelling-houſe and kitchen, and ſeveral out-houſes, a barn and ſtables, a large orchard. The land is equal to any in the county for wheat, Indian corn or graſs; 180 acres of cleared land, the reſt timber, with a run of water alſo along one ſide of ſaid plantation, lying in the townſhip of Mannington, Salem county, Weſt-Jerſey.

Alſo another Plantation, lying in Upper Penn's Neck, containing 120 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, with a good dwelling-houſe, five acres of bank meadow and a good orchard; about 70 acres of cleared land, the reſt timber; lying in the aforeſaid county, and to be ſold by DANIEL SELDERBECK.

Auguſt 20, 1788 3 m

N. B. The ſubſcriber has three negroes to diſpoſe of, they are young, not exceeding 21 years.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

The following Lots of Ground,

TWO lots on Saſſafras-ſtreet, adjoining the ſubſcriber's dwelling houſe, one of which containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet 19 feet, and in depth 106 feet; the other containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet 20 feet 6 inches, and in depth on Crown-ſtreet 90 feet.

Two lots on Fifth-ſtreet, about half way betwen Saſſafras and Vine-ſtreets, each of which contains in breadth on Fifth-ſtreet, 20 feet 3 inches, and in depth 87 feet 6 inches. For terms, apply to † EDWARD PENINGTON.

Thoughts on the ſubject of Amendments

to the Fœderal Conſtitution.

THE melioration of the great ſyſtem of civil polity has been the progreſſive work of many ages. If we look back to the ancient republics, or if we examine moſt of the governments of modern times, we ſhall find that liberty and property have been rendered precarious by the commixture of civil and eccleſiaſtical powers, which have afforded to the rulers of every nation the pretext and the means of violation and oppreſſion. What the ſuperſtition of former ages gave to their governors, the craft of modern ſtateſmen has ſecured by the forms of laws and conſtitutions. Some even of the United States, at the moment of their ſeparation from Great-Britain, inadvertently followed this univerſal error of mankind. The frequent diſcuſſions of religious liberty throughout the American union, and the enormous abuſes of church authority in foreign countries, have at length preſented this ſubject in a juſt point of view, and exhibited eccleſiaſtical power as at once dangerous to the rights of man, and derogatory from the majeſty of Heaven.

The United States, by the late interdiction of religious teſts in the general conſtitution, have greatly diſencumbered the ſubject of civil polity. Thoſe unreaſonable prejudices, which kept aſunder the wiſeſt ſtateſmen, and which obſcured the light of truth itſelf, muſt die away. Political diſquiſitions, no longer confounded by the mixture of thoſe heterogeneous ideas, will be more likely, under the guidance of reaſon, to advance the genuine philoſophy of government. Nor will this appear a fanciful concluſion, or an hope too ſanguine, when we remember that thoſe countries have the beſt political theories, which enjoy the greateſt ſhare of religious liberty, and that in the preſent century, during which mankind have been moſt free from religious authority, the progreſs of political ſcience has been remarkably accelerated.

A review of the hiſtory of mankind will alſo ſhew us, that the precarious condition of liberty and property has been in a great degree occaſioned by the foundation on which they were placed. The honeſt feelings and common ſenſe of mankind interpoſed between the rulers and the ruled a feeble barrier againſt the iron hand of a powerful tyrant. This ſeldom took place but upon alarming occaſions, and not until repeated violations of right had ſecured the ſucceſs of the oppreſſor. The ſcience of government was not ſo well underſtood—the principles of liberty were not ſo clearly aſcertained, that an encroachment on the rights of the people could be perceived, tho' not accompanied by any immediate injury. It was left for later times to interpoſe between the citizen and the ſovereign, *the acknowledged rights of men* and *the eſtabliſhed principles of civil liberty*. As the United States are the nation, which firſt diveſted its rulers of eccleſiaſtical power, ſo they enjoy conſtitutions, ſecuring in a more eminent degree than any other codes the abſolute rights of the people, and eſſential principles of freedom. It is not neceſſary to give them the alarm, that they ſhould actually feel the graſp of tyranny. A diſtinct line is preciſely drawn, by which their rulers are to move, and the moment they deviate therefrom, the people are put upon their guard.

It appears then that we live in an æra of the world, when the progreſſive wiſdom of man has accompliſhed the abolition of eccleſiaſtical power, and diſcovered the materials to lay *the foundations of free government*. In this happy ſituation nothing can interrupt our progreſs to greater perfection, but precipitation, or diſagreement. Moderation, amity and caution, with a proper uſe of the uncommon and invaluable lights, of which, by the bleſſings of providence, we are now poſſeſſed, muſt gradually lead us to the innermoſt parts of the temple of liberty. Let not then an intemperate jealouſy, or any more cenſurable paſſion, impel us too haſtily to the important buſineſs of amendments. 'Tis a duty which will require the concentred feelings and united wiſdom of the people and the ſtates. The fœderal repreſentatives, who will be the offſpring of the people, and the fœderal ſenate, who will be the offſpring of the legiſlatures, are daily coming into life. Let us mark their form and countenance, let us liſten once with becoming attention to their voice. They are fairly choſen from among ourſelves, and cannot be unknowing or unconcerned in thoſe things which belong to our peace.

The preſent condition of our affairs renders the organization of the government indiſpenſably neceſſary. Encroached on by a foreign power at home, wounded in our credit abroad, internally divided, to the joy of our enemies, the ſorrow of our friends, and the injury of ourſelves, the endeavours of every patriot citizen ſhould be exerted to give conſiſtency and ſtrength to our fœderal head. This alone can relieve us. The foreign creditor, who has by his patience a ſecond time evinced his friendſhip for our country, looks for ſome attention for his ſuſpended rights. Men of virtue and property, who ſee new inſtallments and paper emiſſions brought forward in the ſhort period between adoption and operation, impatiently wait the day, when the rights of property can be no more invaded—our national honor no more ſtained. They tremble through the anxious interval, leſt intereſt and opportunity may ſeduce Pennſylvania, Maſſachuſetts or Virginia into thoſe deplorable meaſures. The inhabitants of Europe, who contemplate a ſettlement on our lands, or an eſtabliſhment in our towns, wiſely wait the firſt operations of the government as the ſignal of embarkation.—The adoption of the conſtitution has impreſſed the legiſlatures of the ſtates with a belief that no more fœderal duties are incumbent upon them. Without ſome attention of the ſtates or of the general legiſlature to fiſcal objects, all the operations of the national government will ſhortly terminate. In whatever light we conſider the ſubject, it will appear, that as *amendment* ought not to have prevented the adoption, ſo it ſhould not poſtpone the execution of the government.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

To be Sold, or Exchanged for Property

in Philadelphia,

A PLANTATION at Point-no-Point, in the Northern-Liberties, four miles from town, conſiſting of about 17 acres of Meadow, and 63 acres of Upland, part of which is woodland, and the whole of an excellent quality. There are on the premiſes two Brick Houſes, a Stone Kitchen, and a Frame Barn and Out-houſes. The fences are good and great part of them are new. Apply to WILLIAM RAWLE,

Third-ſtreet, December 1, 1788.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

Your publiſhing in your next week's Gazette the report of the committee of the ſociety (inſtituted for the abolition of the ſlave trade) in London, may contribute to the promotion of the cauſe of humanity, and will oblige A FRIEND.

Eleventh Month 21, 1788.

LONDON, *Auguſt 12th*, 1788.

At a Committee of the SOCIETY, inſtituted in 1787, for effecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

RESOLVED, That the following Report be publiſhed, for the Information of the Members of this Inſtitution.

THE objects mentioned in our report of the 15th of January laſt have continued to engage our earneſt attention; and we acknowledge, with great ſatisfaction, the aſſiſtance of the Committees formed in other parts of the kingdom, as well as of many reſpectable individuals. The event has ſhewn, that theſe endeavours have not been wholly in vain, and that to awaken the feelings of a generous nation, nothing more was neceſſary than to unfold the true ſtate of the ſlave trade, and to expoſe to public view the cruelties practiſed in it. Upwards of one hundred petitions have been preſented to the Houſe of Commons from various parts of the country, and in others, inſtructions have been communicated from the reſpective conſtituents to their repreſentatives, to promote, at leaſt, a fair inquiry concerning this traffic. From various cauſes, this inquiry has not yet been inſtituted in Parliament, except indeed in part, on occaſion of a bill introduced by an Honorable Baronet of diſtinguiſhed benevolence, and containing regulations merely temporary, for the purpoſe of preſerving the lives of ſlaves in their paſſage from Africa to the Weſt-Indies. In the progreſs of this bill it was remarkable, that the evidence brought in oppoſition to it fully ſubſtantiated the ground of complaint, and proved the neceſſity of the interference of the legiſlature.

Among the cauſes of the delay we lament, that the ill ſtate of health of a gentleman, who had undertaken to introduce the ſubject in the Houſe of Commons, is to be enumerated. To this circumſtance we may add the long and minute examination of evidence, which has taken place before a Committee of Privy Council. The conſideration of the general queſtion has thus been deferred, until it was thought too late to be entered upon in the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament.

The Houſe of Commons have, however, paſſed a vote, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer (whoſe attention to the ſubject does him honor both as a man and a miniſter) "That "this Houſe will, early in the next Seſſion of Parliament, pro-"ceed to take into conſideration the circumſtances of the Slave "Trade, complained of in the ſaid petitions, and what may be "fit to be done thereupon." When, from the benevolent ſpirit which ſeemed to pervade and animate the Houſe on this occaſion, we entertain firm hopes of ſucceſs to the wiſhes of the nation.

This delay has not been without its advantages. It has given time for various publications, and a more general diſcuſſion of the leading topics in the queſtion. The reſult, we flatter ourſelves, has been a conſiderable acceſſion of friends, and amongſt theſe, of ſome men of influence, who were before favorably diſpoſed to the cauſe. It has enabled us to enlarge our ſtock of information, and it will give an opportunity of addreſſing the Legiſlature to ſeveral counties and towns, whom the apprehenſion that the buſineſs would have been entered upon laſt year, before the petitions could have been preferred, may have prevented coming forward.

Since the laſt Report, the Committee have diſtributed, among other publications, various narratives, written by eye-witneſſes, of the exceſſive cruelties practiſed in the Slave Trade, both on the negroes and ſeamen. We have been favoured too, with letters from gentlemen of reſpectable character, reſident in the Weſt India iſlands, cordially encouraging the hope, that the Slave Trade may be ſafely aboliſhed, and adducing proofs of their own experience, and that of others, that ſupplies of ſlaves from Africa are not neceſſary to the cultivation of thoſe iſlands. As this is a point of great importance, and as the Committee are perſuaded that many more inſtances of this kind exiſt, than have come to their knowledge, we intreat that every individual, who wiſhes well to the cauſe, would communicate whatever facts of this ſort may have fallen within his obſervation, and can be well authenticated.

It was natural in ſuch an undertaking to expect oppoſition; and we have not been diſappointed. The more humane part of our adverſaries have allowed the charges of cruelty in the conduct of this trade, and admit that certain regulations are neceſſary, by which thoſe charges may be obviated: but the Committee are of opinion, that the trade is, in its nature and principle, eſſentially unjuſt; and they apprehend, that mere regulation by authority of Parliament will, by thoſe immediately concerned, be conſtrued into an approbation of the principle. The voice of humanity calls loudly for the extinction of a traffic, which no plea of policy or intereſt can juſtify in the eye of reaſon or conſcience. Yet the Committee truſt, that, on a candid and full examination, it will appear that policy and philanthropy are not at variance on this occaſion; and that it is no leſs the intereſt of this nation, than it is becoming the ſpirit of humanity which diſtinguiſhes its character, to comply with the wiſhes of the people, and prohibit the trade.

From the zeal with which this attempt to reſcue the wretched natives of Africa from the hard graſp of oppreſſion, has been patronized, and from the favorable diſpoſition of many in power, the committee think themſelves warranted in entertaining hopes of ſucceſs. But they earneſtly intreat every friend to the meaſure not to relax their exertions in this ſtate of ſuſpenſe, but rather to conſider nothing as done, while any thing remains to be done. The Committee wiſh, by every fair and proper means, to accumulate evidence in detail reſpecting the conduct of the trade and the treatment of the negroes in the middle paſſage. They mean to encounter their opponents with no other weapons than thoſe of truth; but of ſuch they care not how great be the number, or the force.

For the purpoſe of encreaſing the evidence, and of extending the influence of humanity, by a free interchange of ſentiment and opinion, we apprehend that great advantage would accrue from the eſtabliſhment of Committees in various diſtricts, who ſhould correſpond, as occaſions may ariſe, with the Committee in London; by which means a more perfect knowledge of the circumſtances with which the trade is carried on, and a conſequent conviction of its injuſtice, may be more generally obtained and diffuſed.

The Committee have, with pleaſure, obſerved the progreſs of the Society in France, eſtabliſhed with the ſame diſintereſted views, and they have encouragement to hope, that ſucceſs will attend the voluntary efforts of ſeveral foreigners of eminence, to excite in other nations a cloſe attention to the principle of injuſtice, by which the natives of Africa become the ſubjects of a commerce, ſo hoſtile to the rights of nature, and the doctrines of Chriſtianity.

Feeling the preſſure of the very important concerns committed to their care, your Committee would rejoice at an opportunity of receiving the aſſiſtance and direction of a General Meeting at this critical ſtage of the buſineſs; but the remoteneſs of ſituation of the Members of this Society diſcourages the expectation of a numerous attendance on ſuch an occaſion: And we find leſs difficulty in poſtponing it for the preſent, as from the frequent communications with which we have been favored by the ſeveral Committees, as well as by many active Members in moſt parts of theſe kingdoms, we have had no reaſon to doubt that our proceedings, which have been conducted in perfect harmony amongſt ourſelves, have been generally approved, and that we ſhall continue to receive, on every future occaſion, aſſiſtance ſo reſpectable.

The amount of ſubſcriptions received is £2760 2 7, and of diſburſements is £2131 13; The balance in hand being £628 9 7. And for the ſatisfaction of Subſcribers, a general ſtate of the accounts, as reported by the Sub-Committee appointed to audit them, is annexed. As it is hoped that the duration of the Society will extend to the attainment of their object, namely, the total Abolition of the Slave Trade, it is our duty to obſerve, that though the amount of the ſubſcriptions be large, the expences have been heavy; particularly in the neceſſary articles of printing and diſtributing a variety of Tracts on the ſubject throughout theſe kingdoms, and the collection of information and evidence from various and remote parts of the country: all which it will ſtill be neceſſary to provide for; more particularly as the great expence incurred by thoſe concerned in the traffick, in oppoſing the Bill for temporary regulation before alluded to, affords ſufficient proof that the enemies to the Abolition will throw every poſſible obſtacle in our way. For theſe reaſons we requeſt, and hope for, a continuance of that liberality which has hitherto ſo honorably diſtinguiſhed this nation.

GRANVILLE SHARP, Chairman.

RECEIPTS.

Amount of Subſcriptions received by Samuel Hoare, jun. Eſq. Treaſurer, to 12th Auguſt 1788.		£2640	8 2
Amount of ditto received by Sir Herbert Mackworth, Bart. and Co. to ditto.		119	14 5
Total,		£2760	2 7

EXPENCES.----Printing and Books, viz.

100 Reſolutions of Committee---250 Letters---4750 Liſts---15050 Summary View---15026 Reports of the Committee---14000 Dean of Middleham's Letter---2325 Clarkſon's Eſſay on the Inhumanity, &c.---6025 Falconbridge's Account---3000 Stanfield's Obſervations----1500 Benezet's Guinea----4000 Ramſay's Objections and Anſwers---252 Letters of Africanus 375 Letters to Mayors of Corporations---750 Summonſes to Committees---3580 Newton's Thoughts---2000 Clarkſon on the Impolicy, &c.---11500 Account of Debates in Parliament---Obſervations of C. B. Wadſtrom (not yet publiſhed)---1 Long's Hiſtory of Jamaica---Sundry ſmall Tracts. £1106 19 9

Poſtage of Letters, Carriage, Porterage, and Packing Charges of a variety of Parcels, diſtributed thro' England, Scotland and Wales,	106	5	0
Stationary,	17	8	6
Advertiſing,	109	0	7
Collecting Information and Evidence, and many other Expences,	618	10	6
Copies of Official Papers, Muſter Rolls, &c.	70	4	2
Rent, Coals, Candles, &c.	39	3	0
Secretary and Aſſiſtant,	28	0	0
Incidental Charges,	10	0	2
Solicitor's Bill,	26	1	4
	£2131	13	0
Balance in Hand	£628	9	7

Juſt publiſhed, and to be Sold by HALL & SELLERS, *at the New Printing-Office, in* Market-ſtreet,

Poor Richard's Almanac,

For the Year of our Lord 1789.

CONTAINING, beſides the uſual aſtronomical Calculations, A Dialogue between a Sword and a Hogſhead of Spirits;------Advantages of the Culture of the Sugar Maple-tree;---Receipts to make Maple Sugar, Maple Melaſſes, Maple Beer, Maple Wine and Maple Vinegar;---to make Sun-flower Oil;---Pumpkin Yeaſt;---to make Bread without Yeaſt, or the common Leaven;---to make Pomona Wine;---to make Salt-petre;---to make Bitters, for preventing the Fever and Ague, and all other Fall Fevers;---for chapped Lips;---Remedy for Corns on the Feet.---Anecdotes.---Advice to American Farmers, about to ſettle in new Countries, &c.---The Fall of the Leaf;---Ode to Gratitude;---Means to enjoy a happy Life;---The Cloſe of the Year.---Wiſe Sayings.---Tranſit of Mercury over the Sun's Diſk.---Of the expected Comet.---Tables of Intereſt at Six and Seven per Cent.---Scale of Depreciation.---A Table ſhewing the Value of any Number of Dollars, from 1 to 10,000;---of the Value and Weight of Coins;---an exact Tide Table; Quakers General Meetings, Courts, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,

The following Tracts of Land, viz.

No. 1. SITUATE in Franconia townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Allen-town, and on Skippack creek, about 27 miles from the city, containing 923 acres and 154 perches, 150 acres whereof are cleared, of which 30 acres are good watered meadow, the remainder of this tract is good timber land, there are on the premiſes two log houſes, two barns and ſeveral outhouſes, a good ſeat for a griſt or ſaw mill, which laſt might be carried on to advantage, from the great quantity of timber with which this place abounds, and the ſcarcity in the adjacent country.

No. 2. Situate in Roxborough townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Reading, about 9 miles from the city, containing 248 acres and 137 perches, bounded on the weſt by the river Schuylkill, and on the ſouth by lands of Thomas Livezey and others. The whole of which is well timbered, and the timber valuable, from the nearneſs of Germantown, and ſundry lime-kilns being within three or four miles, a conſiderable quantity of watered meadow may be made thereon. Almoſt the whole of the remainder would (if cleared) be extraordinary arable land; Wiſſahickon creek, running through this tract, affords an excellent mill-ſeat; its being ſituate on a road leading into one of the beſt wheat countries on the continent, and the convenience of getting wheat going down Schuylkill, muſt be a conſiderable addition to the advantages already mentioned. In ſhort, a view of the premiſes only can furniſh an adequate idea of the many advantages both for a farm, and a mill, with which this tract abounds.

No. 3. Situate in the townſhip of Blockley, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Newtown-ſquare, about five miles from the city, containing 20 acres and 138 perches. The ſoil is good, and wooded with a variety of valuable timber.

No. 1 and 2 will be ſold entire, or in parts, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers.

Application may be made to *Cadwalader Evans*, jun. near North-Wales meeting-houſe, or to the ſubſcriber, at the houſe of George Baker, in Water-ſtreet, above Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Nov. 29, 1788. BENJAMIN WILSON.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of Thomas Cooch, Eſq; late of Pencader Hundred, in New-Caſtle county, either by bill, bond, note, mortgage, book account or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make immediate payment, or they will be dealt with as the law directs; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted, to

¶ ALEXANDER M'BEATH, } Executors.
JOHN SIMONTON, }

November 3, 1788.

BASSETERRE, October 29.

Extract of a letter from St. Euſtatius to a gentleman here, October 22.

"By authentic accounts from Martinique we are informed, that Count Damas demanded a free gift of the council, of two millions of livres for the uſe of government: that body being compoſed of planters, laid it entirely on the commercial people, whom they ſelected in different claſſes; the firſt, conſiſting of four, to pay 25 Joes each; the ſecond (of which there was a large number) 20 Joes each, and the moſt inconſiderable ſhopkeepers, at 10 Joes each. Every ſtore was ſhut up; but 300 men with fixed bayonets brought them to reaſon, and the *free gift* was paid at the point of the *bayonet*.---This is law, mais pas juſtice!"

CHARLESTON, November 12.

The following improved culture of cabbages, according to the Kentiſh method, deſcribed in the abridgement of Young's Six Months Tour, may prove acceptable to our readers: If the cabbages run too faſt, they ſhould be pricked out once before the tranſplantation, three feet aſunder in the rows, and three feet from plant to plant in the rows. If dry weather comes they require watering. In three weeks after planting they ſhould be horſe-hoed, and afterwards hand-hoed around the plants: Thoſe operations are repeated as the weeds ariſe, generally from three to five horſe-hoeings. In England the cabbages reared by this mode of cultivation are the largeſt of the cabbage kind.

PETERSBURG, November 20.

We learn from the weſtern country, that a party of Indians, under the command of John Watts, amounting to about 300, attacked Galleſpy's Fort, on Holſtein, on the 17th ult. and after a gallant defence made by the ſmall party in the Fort, they were obliged to ſurrender.---There were about thirty perſons in the Fort, moſtly women and children, all of whom fell a ſacrifice to the cruelty of the ſavages. This is ſaid to be part of a large body encamped at Chota, compoſed of both Creeks and Cherokees, ſaid to be under the direction of Alexander M'Gillivray. From all accounts it appears, we may ſhortly expect to hear of a bloody ſcene in that quarter. The militia have all turned out, determined to defend their country to the laſt extremity. A very large body of Indians have lately croſſed the Tenaſee, in two diviſions, and have deſtroyed two or three ſettlements on the north ſide of Holſtein.

HARTFORD, November 10.

True ſpirit of Rhode-Iſland Policy.

THE proceedings of their aſſemblies have certainly the merit of uniformity; if uniformity in a long train of unjuſt and villainous conduct can be allowed to poſſeſs merit. The making of paper money was the firſt object of their iniquitous policy. This was done with an expreſs intention to injure and defraud juſt creditors, and it has effectually anſwered its end: And they are now about to conſummate that plan, by paying off their honeſt ſtate debts in their own depreciated paper money at its nominal value. Can any thing be more unjuſt? Was the edict of Louis XV. which compelled the creditors of the nation, in payment of their juſt debts, to accept his notes, depreciated next to nothing, more unjuſt, wicked and tyrannical?

But the aſſembly of Rhode-Iſland ſeems at preſent to be eſtabliſhed and comforted in their proceedings, by receiving governor Clinton's letter. This they have ordered to be regiſtered in the town clerk's office, that it may be open to general inſpection.

In conformity to this letter, the general aſſembly have ordered delegates to be choſen to confer with delegates from other ſtates, upon the ſubject of amendments to the new conſtitution. Many powerful arguments have been uſed in every ſtate in favor of the propoſed conſtitution; but the arguments in its favor, drawn from the proceedings of Rhode-Iſland, are the moſt powerful and uncontradictory of any that have been hitherto ſuggeſted----It is an infallible ſign of the juſtice and utility of laws, that they are obnoxious to rogues and villains; for as ſoon as a law prohibits their iniquitous practices, they deſire an amendment of it. Thus Rhode-Iſland has yet diſcernment enough to ſee that the adoption of the new conſtitution, as it ſtands at preſent, will be an inſuperable barrier to their unjuſt and wicked proceedings. It is no wonder, therefore, that they very cordially wiſh for ſome eſſential amendments and alterations. But a propoſition of this kind, from that little inſignificant, devoted ſpot of wickedneſs, to meet delegates from other ſtates, on the ſubject of amendments to the new conſtitution, at a time when the new Congreſs are organizing, is an inſult upon the good ſenſe and dignity of the United States, and will doubtleſs be treated with the contempt it ſo highly deſerves.

NEW-YORK, November 25.

A gentleman, who lately ſaw an account publiſhed of the number of ſhipping in the port of Philadelphia, was pleaſed with the flouriſhing condition of commerce in that city. Motives of curioſity prompted him to aſcertain the number of ſea-veſſels in this port, and at preſent the number is as follows:

Ships	22
Snows	2
Brigs	36
Schooners	17
Sloops	42
	119

From the (*Boſton*) *Independent Chronicle.*

Meſſrs. ADAMS and NOURSE,

The following extract of a letter from a friend contains an account of a ſucceſsful experiment made by Mr. Muſſey, *of Newbury, for preventing the deſtruction of his Apple Trees by Canker-worms; as the communication of it to the public may be of uſe, pleaſe to give it a place in your paper. Your's, &c. C. T.*

"MR. Muſſey, of Newbury, began an experiment laſt fall, for preventing the deſtruction of his apple-trees, by canker-worms, and ſo fully ſucceeded, that on nineteen trees, on which he made it, and where the fruit was deſtroyed by them the laſt year, not a worm has been ſeen the preſent year, and the trees are well loaded with apples. He took off the ſward from around the tree to the depth of about nine inches, and in width about twelve, and there placed a bed of clay mortar, ſo as to unite it to the body of the tree; he then made in the clay a ſurrounding ditch or trough, four or five inches deep, and five inches wide, that when thoroughly dried it might hold water---with the ſods and earth he banked up the outſide of the mortar and left it to dry; as oft as any cracks appeared, he filled them up with freſh mortar, and was careful to keep it cemented to the body of the tree. Where the roots near the trunk lay bare, inſtead of banking the bed of mortar with ſods and earth, as aforementioned, he made uſe of boards placed in a ſquare form, raiſed two or three inches above the mortar, and ſecured them with ſtakes well drove into the ground, that they might be kept ſteady and as cloſe together as poſſible; this method he found better than the former, and did not require ſuch frequent repairs. It is not material in what form the mortar is laid, whether in a circular or ſquare, the whole depends upon the trough being tight, and filled with water in a ſufficient quantity to drown the inſects in their attempts to crawl up the tree; to effect this it will be neceſſary early in the ſeaſon of their uſual appearance, to keep the troughs properly filled with water; filling them twice or thrice weekly, during the time of their paſſing up the trees, will generally ſuffice.

This buſineſs muſt be begun in the fall, in order that the mortar may become ſufficiently dry and hardened; it required for the nineteen trees, two loads of clay: One other tree in the orchard was tarred according to the uſual method, but it did not prevent the Canker-Worms from deſtroying the fruits."

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 3.

RETURNS from different Counties of this State of the Election for REPRESENTATIVES *in the* Fœderal Government, *as far as they have come to hand.*

Counties.	Thomas Hartley,	Henry Wynkoop,	Fred. A. Muhlenberg,	George Clymer,	Thomas Fitzſimons,	Thomas Scott,	Stephen Chambers,	John Alliſon,	Peter Muhlenberg,	Daniel Heiſter,	William Findley,	Charles Pettit,	William Irwin,	William Montgomery,	Blair M'Clenachan,	Robert Whitehill,
City of Philadelphia,	1726	1743	1774	1699	1714	1718	1217	1214	821	795	376	357	333	309	286	272
County of Philadelphia,	776	786	812	769	764	766	593	600	495	495	346	333	337	329	289	293
Bucks,	656	658	682	658	657	651	632	647	259	226	231	220	230	230	220	208
Cheſter,	903	904	901	890	900	895	890	896	211	209	205	204	198	199	198	199
York,	1497	1497	1492	1482	1488	1486	1475	1489	205	203	209	201	205	193	195	198
Berks,	24	27	187	26	7	5	24	28	450	458	442	440	437	435	430	275
Boro. of Lancaſter,	571	563	683	560	571	566	566	565	138	140	134	137	131	131	138	15
1ſt diſt. of Cumberland,	170	171	171	176	156	170	161	169	447	446	458	449	477	451	450	452
Northampton,	254	262	312	260	259	253	23	15	400	413	180	170	150	170	149	122
Montgomery,	311	349	367	320	321	308	272	266	300	286	246	243	244	232	209	185
Total.	6888	6965	7381	6840	6837	6818	5853	5889	3726	3672	2827	2754	2742	2679	2564	2219

Returns have been received from counties containing about two thirds of the people of Pennſylvania. In this ſtate of information we are happy in being able to aſſure our friends, that the ratio of the voters for the two tickets is, *Fœderal* 58—*Anti fœderal* 19½. The final iſſue will therefore undoubtedly be greatly in favor of the conſtitution—we preſume, at a medium, more than two to one. So that the ſtate of Pennſylvania, always fœderal in her convention, her councils and her legiſlatures, appears ſtill more ſo by the voice of *the people at large*. Moſt probably it will be beſt accounted for by the real merits of the conſtitution being now better known.

The legiſlature of New-Jerſey, on the 25th ult. appointed WILLIAM PATTERSON and JONATHAN ELMER, Eſquires, to repreſent that ſtate in the Senate of the United States.

The Hon. John Langdon, Eſq; and Dr. Bartlett, are appointed to repreſent the ſtate of New-Hampſhire in the ſenate of the United States.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, to his friend in this city.

"The legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts have elected Gov. Bowdoin, and the Hon. Caleb Strong, Eſq; the repreſentatives of that truly fœderal commonwealth in the Senate of the United States."

The three New-England ſtates (the loſt ſtate of Rhode-Iſland not yet deſerving the honor to be ranked with them) have appointed *fœderaliſts* to repreſent them in the Senate of the Union. This is a comfortable ſymptom, when we remember the wiſdom of their legiſlatures, the population of their country, and the energy and genuine *republicaniſm* of their people. After this eaſtern Phalanx, a ſolid column preſents itſelf in the middle diviſion, *the ſtates on the Delaware*, viz. New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania and Delaware. From the remaining appointment, the undoubted patriotiſm of the two gentlemen gives us every reaſon to hope for due attention to the tranquility and honor of the Union. At this moment there is a majority of fœderaliſts in the Senate of the preſent confederacy, and there is a moral certainty of a reſpectable majority, when the whole thirteen ſhall accede.

A manufacturing correſpondent wiſhes the public attention could be drawn to the article of hops—the moſt wholeſome ingredient in the wholeſomeſt drink in the world, and the beſt adapted to the ſituation of America. Before the revolution, common hops were ſold here at about 6*d*½ to 7*d* per lb. or 4*d* ſterling. They are now worth double that price, and 'tis ſaid a ſufficiency for the demand cannot be procured. The ſouthern ſtates might turn ſome part of their attention to the cultivation of ſo important an article, and at 4*d* to 5*d* ſterling, below which they are never likely to fall, they muſt be very profitable to them. Our correſpondent further informs us, that they are admiſſible, free of duty, in the Britiſh ports, and that *merchantable* hops are worth there 9*d* ſterling per lb. The ſuperior quality, called *Farnham Pockets*, are ſold at five guineas per 112lbs. Should the price of good hops in the American markets be reduced to 4*d* or 5*d* ſterling per lb. he aſks why they may not, after ſupplying our own breweries, be packed and preſſed in hogſheads, like tobacco, and ſhipped to England for ſale. 'Tis ſaid the American hop is ſtronger than the Britiſh, but this the brewers can beſt determine. Indigo raiſed in the ſouthern ſtates being greatly interfered with, by the importations from India to Europe, tobacco, hemp, cotton and hops may come in aid of the planters in the Carolinas and Georgia.

A dangerous ſpecies of deception, ſays a correſpondent, ſeems to be daily practicing upon the honeſt farmers of the middle and eaſtern ſtates. A recent and groſs inſtance ſeems to require notice. The article is from Frederickſburg, and ſpeaks of a party of emigrants, conſiſting of one thouſand and four perſons—of tobacco having riſen to double its uſual price, 13*s*. at a ſtart, wheat being a dollar, and that people could be ſupplied with meat at the rate of a ſingle guinea for 900lbs. 'Tis really wrong thus to ſport with the ſettlement and peace of worthy families. People ſhould remember, 'tis a dreadful thing for a man to take a wife and children a thouſand miles, and then to find theſe things mere deceptions.

We are authoriſed to aſſure the public, that ſince the publication of the Centinel, in which General Mifflin's name was mentioned as a public defaulter, his accounts have been examined, ſettled, and entered on the treaſury books at New-York. That the accounts of his deputy, Mr. Anthony Butler, through whoſe hands the principal part of the money paſſed, have been alſo examined, ſettled, and entered as above. Any perſon who wiſhes for particular information on the ſubject, may obtain it from Jonathan Burrall, Eſquire, commiſſioner of accounts, at New-York.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Halifax (Nova-Scotia) dated October 30.

"The weather for theſe three or four days paſt has been exceeding cold, with two light falls of ſnow. We fear the approaching winter will be altogether the reverſe of the laſt. Proviſions and fuel are reaſonable and plenty."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bermuda, to his friend in this city, dated 3d November, 1788.

"We have a change of Governors, our former one is called home on buſineſs ſo important, that he has taken his paſſage at this ſeaſon of the year. Our late one has orders to garriſon the iſland, in the ſtrongeſt manner poſſible, not one place is omitted a fortification that is any ways neceſſary—but for what reaſon I cannot tell. We have a great quantity of military ſtores lately arrived, and a greater ſupply expected, with a number of troops, and three guard ſhips of 40 guns each."

Human nature muſt ſhudder, in reflecting on the dreadful carnage that will enſue, in conſequence of the preſent war between the three greateſt empires in the world. China alone excepted. Not only thoſe ſlain in battle, but the many Turkiſh generals, whoſe heads will be taken off for not commanding ſucceſs, muſt draw the ſigh from the Philanthropiſt, who looks on all the ſons and daughters of human nature as his brethren and ſiſters. This is one of the moſt inhuman and barbarous cuſtoms among the Ottomans, which the Heathens of antiquity never practiſed. During the reign of the Turkiſh Emperor Solyman, a letter was written, in the Sovereign's own hand, to one of his Baſhaws, in which he called him his beſt beloved couſin, but informed him at the ſame time, that it was neceſſary for the common welfare of the empire that he ſhould be either ſtrangled by the mutes who carried the letter, or take a bowl of poiſon; the latter of which he immediately complied with.

BALTIMORE, November 25.

In conſequence of the Hon. Thomas Johnſon, Eſq; declining to ſerve as Governor of this ſtate, a new election took place in both Houſes of Aſſembly, on Wedneſday laſt, when, upon counting the votes, it appeared that the Hon. John Eager Howard, Eſq; was duly elected to that important ſtation.

The Hon. James Carroll, Eſq; is choſen a Senator, in the room of the Hon. Thomas Johnſon, who has declined ſerving in that ſtation.

A SCHOOL opened,

In Ewing's court, Front-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets,

BY MRS. ALEXANDER,

For teaching the Spinning of Cotton, Flax, &c. and Knitting. Dec. 3, 1788.

Pot-Aſh Kettles.

A QUANTITY, well made, are juſt come to hand, wherewith perſons in the country, who ſome time ſince applied when the ſtock received had been ſold off, may now be ſupplied at the ſtore of

HENRY DRINKER,

In Water-ſtreet, above Arch-ſtreet.

Where may be had, *Forge Hammers*, of an approved quality, carefully tempered in an *Air Furnace*, at which *Rollers* for *Slitting Mills* are made; ſmall cabbouſes for coaſting veſſels, and other ſizes for larger veſſels; ſtoves of various kinds, and a variety of neat caſt hollow ware. At ſame place are to be ſold, a few boxes *Iriſh Linens*, and a quantity of *live Feathers*. ¶

WHEREAS JOHN HAUGHTON, carpenter, with SARAH his wife, about twenty years ago came from Wicklow, in Ireland, to Annapolis or Baltimore; if they be living, and will apply to the Printers hereof, they may hear of ſomething conſiderably to their advantage; or if any perſon can give information whether they be living or dead, the favor will be duly acknowledged.

December 1, 1788. ‡1w

SIX PENCE Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in Byberry township, Philadelphia county, on the 27th ult. an apprentice lad, named JOHN BROWN, by trade a weaver, about 18 years of age, five feet five or ſix inches high, with long ſtraight hair; had on, when he went away, a light coloured cloth coat, a light coloured cloth ſailor's jacket, a new felt hat, ſheepſkin breeches, yarn ſtockings, and old ſhoes. Whoever takes up the ſaid apprentice, and brings him to his maſter, ſhall receive the above reward.

Dec. 1, 1788. ‡ CASPER ROADS.

TO BE SOLD,

An elegant well finiſhed

CHARIOT,

With HARNESS for two Horſes.

Apply to —— PENMAN, Coach-maker, in Cheſnut-Street. c. t. f.

WHEREAS my wife Sarah hath committed adultery, and for that cauſe I am now proſecuting a libel for a divorce from the ſaid Sarah from the bands of matrimony. Theſe are to warn all perſons whatſoever from truſting the ſaid Sarah for any cauſe or thing on my account or credit, as I will pay no debts or demands of her contracting. ‡4w JOHN KNIGHT.

Philadelphia, October 29, 1788.

Just Published, and to be Sold by

CHARLES CIST,

In RACE-STREET,

A *German* GRAMMAR:

CONTAINING

The Theory of the Language through all the Parts of Speech.

By *JOHN JAMES BACHMAIR*, M. A.

To which are prefixed RULES for *Pronunciation* and *Spelling*.

PREFACE.

THE German language is much used in this state: It is a language of great compass, energy, expressiveness and variety. These excellences, however, for want of proper helps and due attention, are known but by a few. The study of it is becoming now an object of respect, particularly in this city; not only among the Germans themselves, but others, especially young men of liberal education. For the accommodation of such, this Grammar hath been carefully prepared: It will be found to contain every thing that is essential in BACHMAIR's GRAMMAR, yet in a more concise form; and consequently may be purchased at a considerably lower price.---The Editor intended it principally for the University of Pennsylvania, where at certain hours, daily, the students are exercised in speaking and writing German. The method adopted in this respect, and the opportunities that may be had constantly in Philadelphia of conversing in the language, rendered it unnecessary to retain in this Book the exercises or practical parts of BACHMAIR. But instead thereof the student will here meet with a number of very necessary rules for pronunciation, spelling, &c. not to be found in the other Grammar.

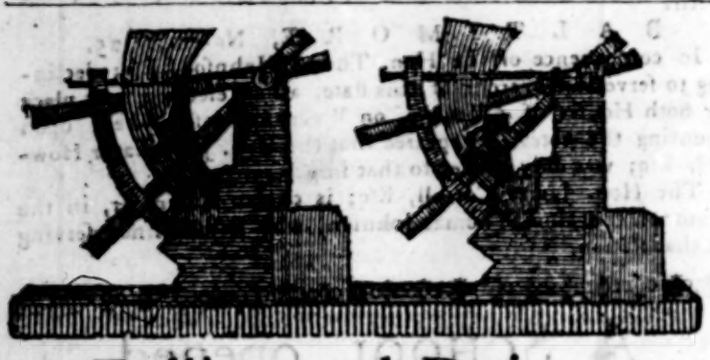
For SALE, or to be LET,

On Improving LEASES *for a term of Years,*

A body of choice *Lands*

ON Shohocking creek, Northampton county, in the forks of the new roads to the New-York line and Tioga, three and a half miles from the upper forks of Delaware, three miles north of Mount Ararat, and one hundred and forty miles from Philadelphia. The quality of these lands is very good; there are several lakes of half a mile in length within the tracts, abounding with fish, and affording fine mill streams. There are now building thereon, ten houses, which will be let or sold with a quantity of land sufficient for a farm; one of them will be let for a public house, being in the fork of the roads, and it is expected from its being a great thoroughfare, that it will be a good situation for a store, saw-mill, grist mill, a blacksmith and other tradesmen, who can have lots of any size. The settlers will have a free grant of lots for places of worship and school-houses. There is at this time a good raft navigation from Dickason's saw mill, fifteen miles up the Mohawk branch of Delaware above the forks, and the river is known to be capable of great improvement. There are many settlements now made, and making to the northward and westward of these lands, within ten or twelve miles, both in Pennsylvania and New-York. *James Duffield* or *John Packer*, Carpenters, who will be on the premises till near the winter, can shew the draughts of the land. Enquire of *Moore Furman*, Esq; Trenton, *Charles Coxe*, Esq; Kingwood, New-Jersey, or in Philadelphia of TENCH COXE, and NALBRO' FRAZIER.

Phila. Oct. 8, 1788.



Fulling and Dying,

In their various branches, are carried on, as usual, by

Aaron & Isaac Oakford,

At their Mill in Darby, where those who please to favor them with their custom will be served with care and dispatch.

CLOTHS and Stuffs are taken in at Philadelphia, by *Joseph Clark* at the Old Ferry, *Richard Thorne* at Market-street Ferry, *Jehu Eldridge* in Chesnut-street, and *Joseph Rigby* near the Drawbridge, where attendance will be given once a week; likewise, by *William Bradford* at Cantwell's Bridge.

N. B. They clean, dye, and press all kinds of Cloth or Stuff, from two quarters to seven quarters wide, in the best manner.

Darby, 11th month 1st, 1788

Southwark, October 9, 1788.

LEFT at the Stable of *John Manderfield*, a grey MARE, supposed to be stolen, about six years old, 15 hands and an half high, carries well, and has a long bob tail. Also a black MARE, with a bald face, 14 hands and an half high, about 6 years old. The person who left them says his name is Christian Carnes, about 34 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, sandy hair, red complexion, pitted with the small-pox, and lame of one hand; he says he bought the black mare in Philadelphia county, and the grey mare in Berkley county, Virginia. The owner or owners, proving their property, and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to

† JONATHAN PENROSE.

N. B. If the owner does not come, pay charges and take them away, they will be sold in one month from this date, to pay charges.

Charlestown township, Chester county, Nov. 7, 1788.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Charlestown township, Chester county, on the night of the 21st of October, 1788, A bright bay HORSE, part blooded, remarkably long bodied, rising 6 years old, one of his hind feet white up to the fetlock joint and some white on the inside of the other, has a black mane and tail, and never was docked, has a white spot on his upper lip, and to the best of my memory has a small star, or rather a grey spot in his forehead, trots easy when going slow, but rough when going fast, canters but not speedy, has a lump on the upper joint of his off fore leg as big as an ounce ball (in consequence of a kick) shod all round, but the shoes much wore, except the shoe on his near hind foot, which was lately put on, was galled on the breast and shoulders with the breast-plate of harness, and when the rider is on, his hind fetlock joints bends remarkably near the ground. Whoever takes up said horse, and gives information to the subscriber, so that he may get him again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges, paid by ‡ ROGER DAVIS.

William and John Sitgreaves,

Have just imported, and are now opening for sale, at their Store, in Front-street, the third door below Chesnut-street,

A Large and General VARIETY of

Seasonable Dry Goods.

RED and yellow flannels, fine and common white ditto, baizes and swanskins, plains and halfthicks, fearnoughts and bearskins, Kendal cottons, coatings and duffils, fine and low priced broadcloths, light coloured cloak cloth, embossed serges, dark ground striped linseys, striped and rose blankets, green and mottled rugs, Milton coverlids, cotton counterpanes, plain and printed velvets, corduroys and honeycombs, Royal ribs and Elliot cords, sattinets and thicksets, worsted and hair plush, cotton and linen checks and stripes, taborets and moreens, durants and jeans, camblets and calimancoes, shalloons and rattinets, corded wildbores, silk and worsted crapes, best black worsted sattinets, florentines and lastings, cotton furniture check, best striped ditto, Turkey stripes for saddles, drawboys and Marseilles, calicoes, cottons and chintz, printed linen pocket handkerchiefs, red and blue cotton romals, silk and cotton bandanoes, best silk ditto, black and coloured Barcelonas, modes, peelongs and sattins, mantuas and lutestrings, sarsnets and persians, sewing silk and silk twist, best Flanders ticks, bedbunts and striped ticking, Russia drilling and ravens duck, brown and white Russia sheeting, Scotch and Irish ditto, 7-8 and yard wide Irish linens, Scotch shirtings, diaper and towelling, German dowlas, brown silesias, best Scotch oznabrigs, twilled bagging, white and brown buckrams, thread lace and edgings, whited long lawns, mens and womens yarn hose, silk, cotton and worsted ditto, boys and girls ditto, womens worsted mitts, mens yarn ditto, mens and womens leather gloves, cambricks and clear lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, jaconet and book muslins, fine book muslin handkerchiefs, Cyprus, net and crape gauze, Manchester gown patterns, millinets and catguts, black hair ribband, buttons, threads and tapes, cutlery and small hardware.

ALSO,

Writing paper, London and Bristol pewter, best Crowley steel, window glass, nails, tin plates, lead, shot, F and FF powder, guns, womens stuff shoes, felt hats, frying pans, sad irons, fine iron wire for card and sieve makers, coarse ditto for tinmen.

An APPRENTICE wanted---Enquire as above.

JUST PUBLISHED, *and to be Sold, by the gross, dozen or single one, at the customary price, by* E. OSWALD, *at his Printing-Office,*

Mark Time's ALMANAC

For the year of our Lord 1789,

Containing the rising, setting, places and eclipses of the Sun and Moon; eclipses of the Satellites of Jupiter; transit of Mercury over the Sun's Disk, and Elements of the expected Comet; the phases, node, age and latitude of the Moon; the places and aspects of the planets (including the Georgium Sidus, lately discovered by Herschell) with the rising, setting and southing of the most conspicuous Planets and fixed Stars; the culmination of the Pointers; the Equation of Time; the time of high-water at Philadelphia for every day in the year: Also the increase, decrease and length of days; the judgment of the weather; festivals and other remarkable days, &c.

1. Address to the readers. 2. Anecdote of a new made Justice. 3. The toast. 4. Rewards of virtue. 5. A wish. 6. An essay on trifles. 7. Modern wit---a tale. 8. The advice of *William Penn*, Esquire, to his children, relative to their civil and religious conduct. 9. Receipts for a cold in the head, the measles, gripes, and for an excellent eye-water. 10. Liberty and slavery. 11. A word in season. 12. Anecdote of a young woman. 13. Anecdote of a certain lady. 14. A short sermon. 15. The Lawyer's prayer. 16. Good advice. 17. Times of holding the respective courts of justice in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. 18. List of stages---eastward---southward---northward and westward. 19. List of post-days, on the winter and summer establishments. 20. Time of fairs. 21. Times and places of the yearly and general meetings of the Friends. 22. Rules for finding the time of high-water at Capes May, Henlopen, Henry, Hatteras, New-York, Charleston light-house, Cape Canso, Halifax, Port Roseway, Boston, and Nantucket Shoals. 23. List of members of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania. 24. List of the members of the General Assembly. 25. List of civil officers. 26. List of Prothonotaries, Recorders, and Registers of counties. 27. Chronology of remarkable events in America since its discovery. 28. An interest table, at six per cent. from one shilling to one thousand pounds. 29. A table shewing the weight and value of coins as they now pass in England, Pennsylvania and New-York. 30. A table shewing the value of any number of dollars from one to ten thousand, at 7/6 each. 31. Lists of roads, &c.

To be Sold, or exchanged for Property in or near the city of Philadelphia,

A GRIST-MILL and SAW-MILL,

situate in Upper Merion township and county of Montgomery, both on a never failing stream of water, within half a mile of the Gulph mill, the dam and banks are well secured. The Grist-mill is double geared, has one pair of French burrs and one pair of country stones, three boulting chests, two of the boulting cloths new, being put on within these three months, is in good repair and fitted for making superfine flour, in a good neighbourhood for getting wheat, as well as procuring what may come down Schuylkill, being but half a mile from it. The Saw-mill is in good order, almost new, and may be worked to profit.

Appertaining thereto are about 24 acres of land, consisting of two apple orchards of grafted fruit, one of 100, the other of 150 trees, 8 or 9 acres of excellent meadow, a garden pailed in, and 4 or 5 acres of woodland. On this plantation are a dwelling-house, a stone barn 30 by 40 feet, shingled with cedar and fitted with mows, will conveniently stable 6 cows and 8 horses, has a good threshing floor, and will hold near 20 tons of hay. There are likewise a stone cave, with a smoak-house at top and a cooper's shop. For terms of sale apply to *Thomas Kinsey*, on the premises, or to *Samuel Robeson*, in Vine near Front-street.

N. B. If the mills, &c. are not sold before the 20th of January next, they will be let. Nov. 28, 1788. †

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 28th of August last, a likely mulatto fellow, about 21 years of age, square and well made, with a small scar on his forehead; he had on, when he went away, an old jean coat, new fustian waistcoat, new Oznabuig breeches, shoes and stockings. As he has been bred up altogether as a house servant, he, for a livelyhood, will probably hire himself either in a tavern, or to some private gentleman, his colour being such as to favor his scheme of freedom. Any person, on delivering him to me, on Bull-skin-run, Berkely county, Virginia, shall, if taken out of the state, have a reward of Fifty Dollars, and if in Thirty, besides what the law allows. He has travelled with me to New-York and the West-Indies, and will probably endeavour to get to one of those places.

ROBERT BAYLOR.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation, lying in Gaslaway township, Glocester county, state of New-Jersey, containing by estimation about 550 acres of land, marsh and cedar swamp, about 200 acres of which is excellent salt meadow, which is favored with fresh water springs sufficient to supply a hundred head of cattle, and about 100 acres of fresh meadow may be made with a very small expence, not exceeding twenty pounds in banking, and about 60 acres of cleared land and more may easily be cleared, the rest well timbered; there are on said premises a two story frame house and barn, a small apple orchard of good bearing trees. It is allowed to be an excellent place for a large stock, as the meadow all joins the upland. The place itself is situated in an excellent stand for a store, as there is none kept within many miles of the place, and there has been one kept there for 20 years past, it is within the compass of three miles of two good landings, and within a mile and three quarters of two or more saw-mills, which renders it suitable for both or either calling as may best suit the purchaser. Any person inclining to purchase said plantation may have peaceable possession by the first day of March next, with an indisputable title, where credit will be given, and payment made easy, by ANDREW MILLER, living in Greenwich, Cumberland county, state of New-Jersey.

N. B. Any person wanting to know the value and quality of said plantation may, by viewing the premises, or applying to *Joseph Slone*, Surveyor, in Haddonfield, or *Richard Wood*, sen. of Greenwich, or *James Scull*, adjoining the lands. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

October 25, 1788. ‡

William Cavenough,

Notary Public and Conveyancer,

In Third-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, nearly opposite the Harp and Crown Inn,

DRAWS, AT A MODERATE CHARGE,

DEEDS, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Assignments Charterparties, Compositions of Creditors, Copartnerships, Leases, Letters of Attorney, Letters of Licence, Petitions, Wills, Protests, and all other Instruments in Writing, with care, accuracy and dispatch.

November 3, 1788.

Intelligence and Broker's-Office,

November 3, 1788.

THE subscribers have opened an intelligence and broker's-office in Third-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, where they buy and sell certificates and paper money of every denomination, bills of exchange on England, Holland, France, &c. bank stock, and all other kinds of transferable property.

They discount bills and notes. Procure cash immediately on approved notes, or any kind of deposits.

Country people and others may be accommodated with the exact sums in certificates and state money wich they may want for the land office; also may have their warrants carried through on moderate terms.

Persons wanting to purchase or sell any kind of goods, lands, farms, lots or houses, horses and carriages of any sort, may register their business in said office, and have the earliest notice of the highest price, or of those who want to purchase or sell.

Book-keepers, clerks, schoolmasters (desirous to settle in the country) barkeepers, hostlers, gentlemens servants, waiters, tradesmen of every profession, wet and dry nurses, housekeepers, seamstresses, chamber and kitchen maids, men and women cooks, servant boys and girls, may hear of employments, and employers be furnished with any of the above description.

Those who have houses, rooms, lodgings or boarding to let, may hear of persons wanting such; and those who want such, may be supplied by applying at said office.

All applicants relative to employmets, are to pay down one-eighth of a dollar on their names being registered, and as much more, when served according to their desire.

It is necessary that those who apply for employment produce their characters in writing.

Every transaction will be kept secret if required.

The utility of a general intelligence-office has been so manifest as to induce the present undertakers to hope for the encouragement of the public, especially as they are determined to pay the strictest attention to the commands of their employers, and to render the office as useful as possible.

4 w CAVENOUGH & HART.

Wanted to purchase for a term of years, a healthy negroe or mulatto woman, between 18 and 30 years of age. Enquire at the intelligence-office. The cash will be paid down.

George Tudor, *Broker*,

At his OFFICE, the north side of *Market street*, three doors above *Second-street*, opposite the *Court house*,---Continues to---

Buy, Sell and Exchange

The different Species of *Paper Money*, *Certificates* and *Public Securities*, of this and every other state in the union.

Every Kind of transferable Property,

Real and Personal, disposed of to the best advantage, on very reasonable *Commissions*.

MANUFACTURES.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Mustard, Starch *and* Hair-Powder,

Of the best Quality, Manufactured by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, which he will sell *low* for CASH or *short* CREDIT.

Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

Mustard & Chocolate Manufactory.

The manufactory of Mustard and Chocolate as formerly done by the late *W. & M. Norton & Co.* is continued by

JOHN HAWORTH,

Who has for sale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at said Store, on the south side of Market-street, about half way between Front and Second-streets. And also continues to give the highest price for any quantity of GOOD MUSTARD SEED.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1788. c 3 m

WET NURSE.

A WOMAN of undoubted character wants a place as a wet nurse. Enquire of the Printers hereof.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.